JBY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., PRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7. 1

VOL. XIV---NO.

Post is Punciana avant Papav.
Dollares Year, psycholo Advano
No attention paid to orders for the pay
accompanied by the Onsh.

over 12 lines, charged at regu og rates.

PROVINCE AVERSIVE

Confederate States of America.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPL

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS CABINET.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia MEMMINGER, of S. Caroli Secretary of War, Hon, J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisian Hon. S. R. MALLORY, of Florida. Hon. JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.

Attorney General, NEW POSTAGE ACT. The following law has been enacted by the Coress of the Confederate States of America:

Act to prescribe the rates of Postage in Sonfederate States of America, and for o

Confederate States of America, and for other purposes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America Co esact, That from and after such period as its Postmaster General may by proclamation announce, there shall be charged the following rates of postage, to wit: For every single scaled letter, and for every letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance believen places within the Confederate States of America, not accounting the hundred miles, five centre and convoyed in the mail for any distance between places within the Confederate States of America, not oxoseding five hundred miles, five centra and for any distance exceeding five hundred miles, double that mass; said every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be doesned a ningle letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, shalf be charged with additional single postage; and all puckages containing other than printed or wriften matter—and money packages are included in this class—shall be rated by weight as letters are voted, and shall be charged the rates of postage on letters; and all drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office not for transmission but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two centre said; and in all the foregoing cases the postage must be pre-paid by stamps; and in all the letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in and in all the letters which shall hereaute tised as remaining over or uncalled for it office shall be charged with two cent addition to the regular postage, both t

FOREST HILL ACADEMY.

Language, 4c. 1.0
Contingent Fee, 1.0
Payable in advance. By order of the Board.
THOS. A. CLEAGE, Sec'y.
Dec 20, 1861-U-691

COUNTY LINE ACADEMY, Per Males and Females.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTItution will open on Monday, the 7th January,
1861, under the instruction of Mr. J. P. CHUNLEA,
and other satistance.

and other assistance.

Terms, per session of 21 weeks, one half in adcases and the other half at the close of the sesion, per scholes, \$5,00.

The entire English course will be taught.

Bourding, in good families, convenient to the
ichool (washing and lights extra) per week \$1,50.

No student admitted for less than half seasion,
for dadwetion, only in case of protracted sickness.

This Academy is situated in the Sweetwater
'alley, on the old stage road, and in sight of the
term, & Ga. Rail Road, \$2 miles South-west
f Sweetwater Depot.

Tenn. & Ga. Han Property of Succession of Succession Depot.

TRUSTERS:

J. J. Browder, H. M. Simpson, W. D. Browder, J. W. Goddard, J. W. Orr, A. G. Small, L. J. Glaso, W. M. Hoiskell, H. B. YEARWOOD, Sody and Trees.

SCHOOL IN WAR TIMES!
Sowee Kale and Female Academy
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION
are happy to inform the public that the Sixth
Session will begin an Monday, November 18, 1861

Rev. W. A. NELSON, Pri thic assistance will be procused when necessar Rates of Tultion, per Session of 20 Weeks: \$5.00

One half is advance and the balance at the loss of the session. Contingent fee, in advance, 5 etc. Bearding in the best of families, convenient to the Academy, at very reasonable rates. No pupil admitted without a ticket, and no descript made except in cases of protracted sick-

B. Prof. Nelson was advessed at one of our Southern Colleges, and enjoys the enviable station of a "first class Teacher."

TRUSTRIB.

Jacob Peaks, Elishs Sharp, B. Hutsell, Abijah Bongess, Caleb Moote, James Gettyn, Luke Peaks, R. W. SMITH; Serly and Treat. or 15, 1051 - 45-585

CORDIAL,

ND TRONS, SAD IRONS, AND SHOVELS [Ool. 16,] G. W. BOSE.

Steam Refined Syrup.
PHILADELPHIA STRAM REVINBy Syrup, Streats tow by 6. K. REEDER.

Bupt 13, 1881-46-877

HARDWARE. COURTNEY, TENNENT & CO.,

resi, S. U. June 29, 1860-45-614 T. W. FLEMING.

COMMISSION MERCHAN Nov 8, 1881-17*-685

ROBERT L CRAWLEY COMMISSION MISSIONAMI In Franklin Building, Alabama Stroot, Atlantas Go. Sella Hay, Corn, Bacot, Flour, Lard, Franklin promptly as directed. Oct. 4, 1861-tr 650

"Mr. Crawley is a very clever gentlem orthy of patronage"—Atlanta Intelligen-

Worthy of patronage"—Atlanta Intelligencer.

J. A. ANSLEY,

Gen'l Commission & Produce Merchant,
Office No. 300 Broad street,
Augusta, Ga.,

Will GIVE PROMPT AND PERSONAL
attention to the sale of Bacon, Lard, Grain,
Plour, Cottos, and all srticles of Merchandise
consigned to him. Liberal advances either in
cash or by acceptance, made on articles in Store,
or when Bills of Lading accompany Drafts.
BEPPRINCES:—Rither Bank in Augusta, Ga.;
Paddleford, Fay & Co., Savannah, Ga.; Geo. W.
Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Yeaiman, Roberson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Richardson,
Louisville, Ky.; W. B. Shapard & Co., Nashville,
Tenn.

Cenn.

N. B. -A rigid adherence to the principles of a certificate Commission Business will be observed. gitimate Commission July 12, 1861—tf

ROCKFORD MANUFACTURING CO., Manufacturers of cetings, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Grain and Flour Sacks. ROCKFORD, BLOUNT Co., E. TENN. Orders solicited, and promptly filled. Oct. 12, 1860-tf-62*

T. M. BUTNER. (Recently of Cleveland, Tenn.,)
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, ESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE CITI-sons of Athens and vicinity that he is pre-d, with the best stock that can be procured a the Northern cities, to execute all orders for Fine Boots and Shees!

on short notice. The Ladies will find it to thei interest to procure some of his beautiful Shoe and Slippers. By a strict punctuality to busines he hopes to receive a liberal patronage. He war rants his work in every particular.

Shop on Main street, one door East of John Crawford, Jr's, residence.

Athens, April 5, 1861—4f—654

BRIDGES & MATTHEWS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Athens, Tennessoe.
Office South-west side of the Public Square. October 25, 1861-tf

A. S. JARNAGIN ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hiwasee Copper Mines, Polt County, Tenn. 95 Office near Masonic building. June 17, 1859-16-560.

W. L. HARIN PARTE & BROWN ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Madisonville, Tenm.

Will practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of the counties of Slount, Roane, Monroe, McMin, and Pels, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts at Knozville, Tenn.

March 80, 1880-801 WM. H. BRIANT. Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE CIRCUIT AND V. Chaucery Cearts of McMino, Polk, Brad-ley, Meigs, Monroe and Roane counties. And attend promptly to the collecting and securing of all claims entrusted to his care in East Ten-Sept 28, 1860—4 627

JARWAGIN & CALDWELL. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. POW P. JANUAGE A. CALDWI

SAN'L A. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Tenn. Jan 18, 1861-4-643 Medical Notice.

DR. W. W. BAYLESS, O' MORGANTON, TENN., TENDERS HIS of professional services to such of the families of out 4, 1881

DR. J. C. GRANT, SURGEON DENTIST, AVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED offers his services to the citizens of Avnex and vicinity. He will perform any operation per taining to his profession, from the rimplest to contire set of Teeth. He promises satisfaction.

Teeth extracted by the application celectricity.

ectricity.

Office formorly occupied by A. Caldwell, Esq.
Feb 8, 1861-1y-048 DR. J. L. ATLER PHYSICIAN AND SUBGEON, WILL GIVE HIS ENTIRE ATTENTION to the practice of Medicine.

Office one door South of C. F. Gibson's store.

DR. J. B. TAYLOR HAPROTFULLY tenders his Professional Service to the public. Office West side of Public Squa Athens, Dec 81-15-565

DR. C. A. JORDAN. Surgeon Dentiet, Athens, Tenn. Tooth Extracted by the Application of Electricity.

Office at his residence, near Athens Female Cologe.

April 26, 1861-4f-65

If You Want a Good Press! If You Want a Cheap Press! If You Want a Durable Press! SOUTHERN HAY PRESS

L. O. SHEPARD & SON. At their Southern Hay Press Man Kmexwille, Town. Dec 8, 1861—2m—889

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.

H. RIDER HAS JUST RECEIVED

J. as his Fundame Room, a lat of
Fine Parlor Chairs;

Cans-Bottom Chairs;

Fine Bofas;

Parlor Tables;

which ha offers for tale cheap. Call in and see them.

[Athan, Des 7, 1806—15—817

The glimpses we get occasionally throthe net work of soldiery between us and the dominions of Abraham the First, of the condition of affairs in that country, lead us to suspect that the financial question is about to give him as much trouble as he has experienced in his attende thus far to strangle the rebellion. He is put to all sorts of shifts and contrivances to replanish his money bags, and it appears really doubtful whether he will accomplish his purpose. He may realise a temporary relief, but that cannot save him from ultimate bankruptcy. Nothing but heavy taxation could place the government on its figuration logs again, but the people cannot stand taxation now.—
Their rich and prosperous trade with the Their rich and prosperous trade with the South has been destroyed—every thing they have is depreciated in value—they are liferally living from hand to mouth—and heavy taxation now would be but adding the last feather to the crushing load. It will not be many months before the federal soldiers will be damoring for their pay, and threatening to abandon the service, if no change for the better is made, which we regard as improbable. The prospect, therefore, seems fair for a breaking down of the old federal conestoga under the weight imposed upon him.

But before the arrival of this aupicious

day, he will probably make a spasmodic attempt to penetrate our lines of defenses, and do us as much damage as possible,-We should, and will keep on the alert and be fully prepared for whatever he may undertake. We have him down now, and we shall keep him down if we do not relax our energies, and in due season he will "give up the ghost" and trouble

The grand army in Kentucky is large and unwieldy. It may be almost ready to move; but it could not move if it were ready. The elements have been on our side; and an attempted forward movement now would involve them in a sea of mud from which they would have but little better chance of escape than the hosts of Pharaoh had in the attempted passage of the Red Sea. The expedition against Columbus, so long talked of, and prepared for, lags, some of the mortar boats being unfinished, and more men needed. It is not likely to be got ready, or to move before a change of weather makes operations on land possible. The financial difficulties of the government may hurry up both Buell and Halleck, but they cannot overcome the obstacles interposed by the rainy weather, and it would be but inviting disaster to attempt it. They will move upon us, however, as soon as possible. It will be the death struggle of the Federal Government, and if we pass through it successfully, as we culate upon a speedy peace. In the midst of general bankruptcy, its credit gone, its people suffering, its grand armies and magnificent armadas scattered, necessity will compel the government to make peace. Let us be fully prepared, at every point, and when the struggle comes, make it terrible and bloody, swift and sure in its desolating progress, and then we may rest upon our arms. We shall have little more to do; unless it be decreed that we shall carry fire and sword to the homes and hearts of the enemy.

Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden. Gardner's Army Dictionary (to 1858) gives the following information concerning George Bibb Crittenden, who was the Confederate General in command at Somerset, Ky.:—"A Caget from Kentucky, 1828; Brevet Second Lieutenant 4th 1832, resigned April, 1833; Captain Mounted Rifles, 27th May, 1846; Brevet Major for 'gallant and meritorious conduct,' at Contreras and Cherubusco, August, 1847; Major 15th March, 1848; Lieutenant-Colonel, December, 1858." He is a son of John J. Crittenden, and a brother of Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, now in the Lincoln army.

Important Military Change.
The Richmond dispatch has reliable authority for making the following statement: General Beauregard, the distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac, takes command of the Army at Columbus, Ky., and General Gustavus W Smith succeeds him in the position he has so long and acceptably occupied.—
At Columbus we understand, he is subordinate to no one except Gen. A. Sidney Johnston. This change goes into effect without delay.

A Gallant Regiment Re-enlists for the War.
The lat Arkansas regiment, of Genera

Holmes's Brigade, has re-enlisted for the war. How shall we designate this brave body of men, except by saying they are the bravest of the brave, and the most gallant of the gallant, after many months' hard service. They are attached to Gen. Holmes's Brigade, on the Potomac.

Tennessee Prisoners in Mobile. The Advertiser states that six of the prisoners from East Tennessee appeared in the Confederate court on the 22d, and took the cath of renunciation and alle-giance. They were released from custody, and left on the evening train for home. Henry S. Raymond, (Bennett's

Times, is dead bent against Lincoln and his gong, and is ready, as report says, to bring the war to a close,

Villain,") editor of the N. Y.

on our coasts, and threaten a descent up-1814. Our Gens. like Old Hickory, might swear they should not sleep on our soil, and every circumstance is more suspicious than in his case of their being enabled to keep their solemn oath—an oath not pro-fane, if considered as an invocation of the aid of Deity in furthering the efforts of patriotism to repel an invading enemy.— Our Generals have a vastly larger force at command in proportion to the strength of the enemy than the brave Tennesseeans had on the plains of Chalmette, and if they have a tithe of the generalship, the daring and the self-reliant nerve of Old Hickory, they will visit a fearful retribu-tion upon the Hessians who dare to land upon our shores.

At no point within striking distance of Southern city will they be able to disembark a force against which we cannot bring a stronger proportion of assailanta than Jackson could muster to repel the twelve thousand hardy veterans, the renowned victors in the Napoleonic wars, whom Pakenham so confidently led against the indomitable hero's handful of nastily levied Southerners. We believe that there is enough of the ability of Jackson in our commanding Generals, and enough of the spirit of his men in the men of this day, to effectually forbid sleep visiting the eyelids of any force which shall land on our soil so that water will not interpose to protect them from our attacks. If Picayune Butler tries to effect what Pakenham failed in doing, and died in attempting, he may not meet Pakenham's fate, for he will not be brave enough to expose himself to it; and his men may not meet the fate of Pakerham's, for they are not the stuff to face death as his and they will not be less signally defeated in their object, less effectually expelled from our soil. Let every man, from General down to high private, record on his own behalf, as the motto for 1862, "By the Eternal, they shall not sleep on our soil!"-and they

wont! There has been too much "playing fight" had a chance in this war, but not nearly so well as if they had been opposed to an enemy who would compel them to do their best. The cowardice and inefficiency of the foe has reacted upon our side .-They have not put us to our mettle.— They have not forced upon us opportuniies of learning how well we could fight when driven to our best. They are not the men to teach us the lesson of our own ability. But trusting in it, let us go to work to whip them as badly as we canand especially if they attack us on our coasts. If they run let us catch them, drive them to bey if possible, and make them fight, if there is fight in them. So we had them on the hip at Leesburg, for here was water behind them-and when we attack them on our coasts there will be water behind them. In these instances, as in that, let them fight, drown or surrender. Give them no breathing tim let them "not sleep on our soil."

The Difference. The candid and honest manner in which the Southern journals at once acknowledged the extent of the disaster at omerset-and in fact rather overstated it-presents a significant contrast to the continual falsehoods with which the North has endeavored to conceal every defeat, and even claimed every defeat as a victory. With the single exception of Manassas, where their overthrow was so overwhelming, and so near the centre of intelligence that it could not be contradicted, they have not suffered one single disaster which they did not deny at the time, and never admitted their discomfit ure till the truth forced its own way to the public. Bethel, Bull Run, Carnifax Ferry, Greenbrier River, Springfield, Belmont, Leesburg, Allegheny, each and all were absolutely claimed as Northern victories, and each and all, in the end, they were compelled to acknowledge were dis-astrons defeats. Why is it that this uniform system of deception is exhibited by the North, whilst the South admits the the North, whilst the South admits the truth boldly, however disagreeable it may be? It results simply from a radical difference in the character of the two people. The one is sly, encretive, and has little vanoration for truth; the other open and above-board; and more sensitive to the degradation of falsehood than the pain of disaster. Which character is worthiest of success? Which will be most likely to win the approval of Heaven and the respect of mankind.

Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning rases! when it is only a full stomache. One should be care-

which fire entered and colonised upon the Mississippi river. This rule would seem to be the law of nature, as well as nations, with reference to this great intermountain region; and was violated for years, in the conflicting colonial claims set up by England, France and Spain to portions of this valley, by virtue of their respective discoveries on this continent, and was finally re-asserted when the people of the United States became the proprietors of it, and thus confirmed the great law of unity so sanctioned by nature, European discovery, the sotion of na-European discovery, the action of na-tians, though likely to be disrupted po-litically, must ere long re-assert its sway; and make one people of those who are now two people, engaged in a most un-natural and unholy war, on the part of the Northern party. The climate and oils of this vast region seem to make up an entirety and completeness in eve ry thing needed for the comfort, proprie ty and happiness of man, which would be marred if one part in the great divis ion of North and South, were taken from the other. Like the sexes, they seem to be formed for each other; and to find their greatest development, and hap-piness in the relation that binds them together, and makes them one. How u natural, therefore, is this war on the part of the Northwest against the South, and how suicidal and destructive of their best interests, as we shall attempt to

show, in a series of articles to follow this. Desolation of Southern Homes A Northern journal, commenting on the long-expected advance of McClellan, declares with complacency that "it will spread weeping and wailing through many a Southern household." This is an aspect of the invasion pect

liarly agreeable to Northern imaginations. The idea of widows and children through a whole land raising the piteous cry of bereavement, is one which all belliger ents, except only the heavenly-minded people of the North, endeavor to hide from their own views and dismiss from eracy have done well every time they have ble. We have never heard, in all the wars of history, of an enemy who, how over eager to annihilate the opposing combatants, ever solaced its imagi with the anticipated anguish of their deso-lated households. There is something in this consequence of war so distressing to the sternest heart that, so far from dwelling upon it with satisfaction, and much more speaking of it with pleasure, brave men steel their minds against the thought, or if it finds entrance there, it is only to out, says: melt their own souls in sorrow over the calamities upon the weak and dependent they are compelled to inflict. We do not believe there is a Southern man, we have not heard of one, in the unrestrained freedom of private conversation, although the South is standing on the defensive, and engaged in the holy cause of protecting its own firesides and alters from desolation, express a sentiment so fiendish as that we have quoted from a Northern journal. It is in keeping, however, with a race which has made women and children targets for its soldiery and victims of cruel imprisonment and outrage. Demoniac must be the nation which can look forward with exultation to the idea of weeping and lamentation more bitter than that of Ramah, caused by the butchery of the brothers, sons, fathers, and husbands of a people whom they still claim as their own intrymen! How precious, priceless, and glorious a Union, which can only be preserved and comented by such ascrifices a Union of wholesale murderers, with

the dead bodies and broken hearts of a desolated land! Railroad to Little Rock. The Little Rock Democrat, of Saturday, says that before its next issue, the railroad from her to White river will be completed. In a conversation with Mr. Edmondson, of Crittenden county, one of the directors of the company, he assured us that with a little aid the company could build the middle division next summer and give us a continuous line to Memphis. We are now within twenty-four hours of Memphis; then we could go there in one fourth of that time.

Cotton Raising in Illinois. Cotton Raising in Illinois.

We clip the following paragraph from the Chicago Times, of the 22d inst.:—
"The first shipment of cotton from Union county, Ill., was made on Friday last by Messra. Hehenberger & Cohlener. The shipment, consisting of eight bales, was made to Philadelphia.

I am going to the post office, Bob, shall I enquire for your Well, yes, if you have a mind to; put I don't think you will find me there.

pitfalls and persecutions of a hostile world, look forward to "that rest which remaineth to the people of God," so may the great, patriotic souls of this war for all that man holds dear, refresh themselves smid their mighty toils and solicitudes by anticipations of a peace which they can only gain by their own virtue and fortitude, and which though long delayed, will come at last if they are faithful to the end. The same Divine hand which guided the children of Israel through the desert, has over and over again manifestprove, like the Israelites, faithless in the midst of wonders, and disobedient in des-pite of mercies, we shall not be compelled to wander many years in the wildernes

before we reach the promised land.

With peace fixed on permanent foundations, the prospect arises before the South,
not only of repose and security, but of a
career of prosperity and happiness rarely
paralleled in the history of nations. We shall be sole masters of our own rich soil and its unexampled products; and no longer be despoiled of their value by the rapacious commercial vultures of the North. Our commerce will go to build up our own cities, and our wealth to be diffused through our own borders. We shall be a prosperous people, separated forever from the incongruous and disturb-ing elements of Northern society, and from the tyrannical race who, because we refused to remain forever hewers of wood and drawers of water for Yankee taskmasters, are trying to out our throats .ociation in every shape and form, with the rescally, hypocritical, swindling, humbugging, wooden nutmeg making sons of the Pilgrims- We shall have our own laws, literature, civilization, and sit under our own vine and fig tree with none to molest us or make us atraid.

No Dash.

A recent letter from Mr. Russell to the rary says: London Times, after an allusion to Capt.

Porter's Federal mortar fleet, now fitting out, says:

When Captain Porter's expedition is ready, depend upon it, that there will be more sharp work and energy diplayed than has yet been heard of from either side. If there is one thing in this war which astounds one more than another, it is the utter want of "dash" which has characterized both Confederate and Federalist siike. There was no dash at Sumter, certainly. It would have effectually prevented the erection of sand batteries—it would have taken Sumter by storm when once the fire was reduced, and the little garrison paralyzed by the flames and want of proper ammunition. In the West, where partisan leaders and wald bush-whackers, jayhawkers and melo-dramatic rascality abound, there has been some hard fighting, but there has been no dash. Dash—an ounce of it—could have secured the Federal Capital in April or May—could have made certain of it, Baltimore, Maryland—and who can say what more!—in the last week of July.—The smallest particle of dash could have secured Port Pickans for accession before it was reinforced, nor would Fortress Monroe have been very asfe in the face of the same quality in the enemy. With plenty of individual courage, there has been as yet no exhibition of this valuable military adjunct—most valuable in an army of this kind and in an irregular warfare.

A Forward Movement in Missouri.

A Forward Movement in Missouri A forward Movement in Missouri.

A forward movement of a formidable character has been commenced from Rolla the terminus of the southwestern branch of the Pacific railroad. Several brigades left there for the southwest five or six days ago, and our special dispatch from St. Louis last evening, states that the remainder of the troops stationed there, under Gen. Curtis, had marched in the direction of Springfield. We trust that Gen. Price will be disposed of this time, Curtis, Seigel, Asboth and other skilled officers lead the expedition.—Cis. Times, 22d. Sewardise.

The English language will have added to it henceforth a most forcible and significant word—one pregnant with meaning. It is rapidly coming into use here we had an illustration yesterday. Passing long one of our thoroughfares, we heard party sak another, "well, what was one?" 'O' he Sewardized!" Welaughed and asked an explanation, when we were sid that one who had done a very foolishing and than who had

ceive an impression either of the mover varied sculpture or the most delicate chasing. The wood is then hardened t the consistency of metal, while the impressions remain perfect. The artist has pressions remain person. The artist has already completed some splendid sculp-ture, such as picture frames, inkstands, chests and liquor stands. With the in-troduction of this new art, it is expected that articles of household furniture be considerably reduced in price.

Exportation of Cotto The Committee of Conference of the Louisiana Legislature, to whom the subject was referred, have made a favorable report on the bill to prohibit the expor-tation of cutton from any port or place in that State.

in that Seate.

265 The Post-master-General wrote tw a post-master in Virginia, that his office must be discontinued, in consequence of its proximity to another office. The post-master replied complaining bitterly of the discontinuance—not for the sake of the salary, which was 62½ cents per week—but on account of the charge of proximity, "for," said he, "I never was guilty of proximity in my life!"

The Richmond correspond the Charleston Mercury says Mr. Bisbie, who came a passenger from Europe on the steamer Gladiator, reports that the valuable cargo of that vessel is entirely safe. Mr. Bisbic says a plan, which of course cannot be made known, has been devised by which the arms and ammunition will, ere long, be transferred to a Confederate port.

A NEW Mode or Touver non Ols Bace-ELORS.—A respected Richmond cotempo-

"There are many eating houses in the city where bachelors may make a shift to get a dinner."

This is rather a singular mode of treating the poor fellows. Wouldn't it be more profitable though, to set them to making garments for the soldiers, seeing the ladies are all such good seamstresses?—Norfolk Day-Book.

A latter from Somersel to the Louisville Democrat, written on the morning after the fight at Fishing Crook, states that the body of Gen. Zollicoffer had been preserved, and was held subject to the demands of his friends. It was expected that it would be sent for under

dag of truce. The correspondent of the London Times is about to return to England.—Goodbye, old fellow; it would have been better for your reputation had you never visited Yankee land. Be more careful in future where you go, and what you say.

Democrat mys it was Col. Fry, of the 4th Kentucky regiment, that killed Gen. Zollicoffer. He says the General rode up to Col. Fry and commanded him to quit firing on his men. He immediately discovered his mistake, and one of his aids shot at Fry, missing him but killing his horse. Fry returned the shot and killed Zollicoffer.

16 If a flock of geese see one of their number drink, they will all drink. Mon often make geese of themselves.

The rose is sweeter when it first opens, spikenard roots when the head dies. Beauty belongs to routh, and dies with it; but the odor of play survives death and perfumes the tomb.

and in traiform, for count of dready has more soldiers to ver polled votes soldiers

No. The Jacksteport (Art.) Hereld when that the Tr. Carling ships about a sea and a fail of milipatre story week to the the to the that the sea and there that pay week.